

1. PaDIL Species Factsheet



Scientific Name:

Alocandrena sp. --

(Hymenoptera: Andrenidae: Alocandreninae)

Common Name

Tribe Representative - Alocandreninae

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pollinators/Pest/Main/139781>

Image Library

Australian Pollinators

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pollinators/>

Partners for Australian Pollinators image library



Western Australian Museum

<http://www.museum.wa.gov.au/>



South Australian Museum

<http://www.samuseum.sa.gov.au/>



Museum Victoria

<http://museumvictoria.com.au/>



Australian Museum

<http://australianmuseum.net.au/>

2. Species Information

2.1. Details

Specimen Contact: Museum Victoria - discoverycentre@museum.vic.gov.au

Author: Ken Walker

Citation: Ken Walker (2010) Tribe Representative - Alocandreninae (*Alocandrena* sp.) Updated on 8/11/2010

Available online: PaDIL - <http://www.padil.gov.au>

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2.2. URL

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au:80/pollinators/Pest/Main/139781>

2.3. Facets

Bio-Region: South and South-East Asia

Host Family: Not recorded

Host Genera: Fresh Flowers

Status: Exotic Species not in Australia

Bio-Regions: Neotropical

Body Hair and Scopal location: Body hairy, Tibia

Episternal groove: Present but not extending below scrobal groove

Wings: Submarginal cells - Three, Apex of marginal cell truncate or rounded

Head - Structures: Two subantennal sutures below each antennal socket, Facial fovea present usually as a broad groove, Facial fovea hairy

Head - Mouthparts: Glossa short and apically pointed; labial palps unmodified, Galeal comb present, Stipial comb absent, Labrum broader than long, Lorum truncate; mentum short to absent, Labrum basal lateral lobes present

Metasoma & Metanotum: Pygidial plate present

Legs: Inner hind tibia keirotricha with long hair, Middle coxa partially restricted

Cleptoparasite: No

Male Genitalia: S7 apical lobes and discs reduced

Nests, Ovarioles & Immatures: Communal nesting, Soil, Nesting in aggregations, Nesting cell with waxlike lining, Larva does not spin a cocoon, Ovarioles per ovary equals 3

Larval provisions: Pollen and nectar only, Provisions firm flattened sphere or flattened mass, Provisions firm

2.4. Diagnostic Notes

The family Andrenidae consists of 4 subfamily: Alocandreninae, Andreninae, Panurginae and Oxaeinae. Only Panurginae has a formalised tribe classification.

The family Andrenidae is a large and diverse family although is absent from Australia, New Zealand, the Oriental region and Madagascar. The most distinctive character is the possession of two subantennal sutures below each antennal socket. Other characters include a pointed glossa, the episternal groove is absent below the scrobal groove (except Panurginae).

The subfamily Alocandreninae can be distinguished from the other subfamilies as:

- Stigma present in forewing; apex of marginal cell is truncate and point away from the wing margin; facial

fovea as a deep pocket with short setae.

In Oxaeinae the wing stigma is absent.

In Andreninae the apex of marginal cell point of narrowly rounded on or near the wing margin.

In the Panurginae facial fovea are shining and glabrous.

Source: Michener, C.D. (2007). *Bees of the World*. John Hopkins University Press.

3. Diagnostic Images



Peru
Lateral female view: Laurence Packer York University



Peru
Lateral male view: Laurence Packer York University

Results Generated:

Tuesday, January 28, 2020
